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Mountain Plover (Photo by Bob Martin)

JANUARY PROGRAM

THE JANUARY GENERAL MEETING of the Golden Gate Audubon Society will feature a color film entitled "The Great Mohave Desert." Produced by the National Geographic Society, this film treats both the natural and historical features of the great California desert, as well as man's present-day activities in the region. The meeting will be held on **January 11 at 7:30 P.M.** in the Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park. **PETER WHITE**, *Program Chairman*.

WILDLIFE ISLAND: SKY ISLAND

THE CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAIN RANGE in southeastern Arizona holds more varied wildlife, vegetation, and climate than any other area of comparable size on the North American continent. There, from valley floor to mountain summit, are stacked one above the other, all the climatic life zones one would meet on a 1,600 mile journey from northern Mexico to Canada's Hudson Bay. Robert E. Fultz' "Sky Island," January's Audubon Wildlife Film, weaves through the Chiricahuas and the abundant variety of wildlife to be found there—the coati-mundi and javelina, Coppery-tailed Trogons, and jeweled hummingbirds. This film will be shown at **8:00 P.M. on Monday, January 29** at the Oakland Auditorium Theatre, 10th and Fallon Streets, Oakland. Tickets will be available at the box office before the performance for \$1.50.

AUDUBON MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

THE GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY will begin its annual membership drive in January, 1973. This year the Frame House Gallery of Louisville, Kentucky is making it possible for us to offer beautiful wildlife prints with memberships. Details on the membership drive will follow in the February *Gull*.

The Frame House Gallery has assisted many statewide Audubon membership drives, which have been very successful. The Florida drive in 1968-1969 added 13,500 new members. The Frame House Gallery states as one of its concepts "to broaden appreciation of art in general and wildlife art in particular; to increase membership in and support such conservation groups as National Audubon Society and National Wildlife Federation; to contribute to the promotion, preservation and, possibly the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries". **DOLORES JOHNSON**, *Publicity Chairman* (464-1350 work; 832-6504 home).

CONSERVATION CORNER

LIKE DAVID in the Old Testament, conservationists armed their slings (in this case with facts) last November 7 and slew a Goliath-sized opponent armed with modern propaganda weapons and a royal treasury. Californians voted overwhelmingly in favor of Proposition 20, the Coastal Protection Initiative, showing that ordinary citizens who unite and work for such a goal can still be heard above the clamor of professional public relations campaigns and the sophistry of advertising flacks.

Our often-lagging state legislature finally produced two compromise Wild Rivers bills, which would protect the Smith, Klamath, and Trinity

rivers from dams for 20 years and the Eel River for 12 years. Could it be the legislators feared another citizens' initiative if they didn't act on the rivers issue?

Unfortunately, the legislature did manage to dump in committee SB 1177, the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, so this crucial measure never came to a floor vote. Our source indicates that senators Holmdahl, Lagomarsino, Rodda, Nejedly, and Bielsenson voted for the bill; two senators opposed it; and two others "took a walk." Senator Peter Behr has promised to reintroduce a similar wildlife bill early in the next session.

As we predicted, the closing weeks of the legislature witnessed a frantic rush of bills designed to emasculate or temporarily suspend enforcement of the 1970 Environmental Quality Act. Assemblyman John Knox, author of the measure, himself introduced a bill calling for a 120-day suspension. Assemblyman Paul Priolo's bill imposed state guidelines on the issuing of building permits by local agencies. The Knox bill passed at the eleventh hour and went to the Governor despite blasts from some legislators and many conservationists.

Since writing about lambs and coyotes in the December *Gull*, I've read an article by Justin Murray in the May-June, 1972, issue of *Defenders of Wildlife News*. According to Mr. Murray, who is a field representative for the "Defenders," the Division of Wildlife Services (D.W.S.) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hires planes for the aerial shooting of coyotes during lambing periods in northern California. A Susanville flyer refused to consider renewing his contract after one season because of the methods of some D.W.S. gunners, such as directing the planes to "remote wilderness areas where coyotes had never seen a woolgrower or his shepherdless sheep." Murray also reported that D.W.S. people made it virtually impossible for an ABC-TV plane and camera crew to accompany these operations.

It does seem to me that the aerial control of coyotes might be more efficient, humane, and selective than traps or cyanide sets, providing a reliable observer were present to assure only actual lambing areas were protected. Or should we all work toward phasing out wool growing on public lands in the west as many conservationists have urged? In any case, it appears that woolgrowers' profits are declining steadily, despite low fees for public use and subsidized predator control.

The life of one of the few remaining salt marshes on the Marin side of the Bay went on trial December 7 at a BCDC hearing on a developer's application to convert the marsh to a marina. Dr. Thomas Harvey presented an impact statement that was very thorough and very critical of the proposal. Final action by BCDC will follow later. PAUL COVEL, *Conservation Chairman*.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Cattle Egret, three, Nov. 23-24, Gray Lodge Refuge, Gridley-ADC; one, Nov. 22, Tennessee Valley Rd., Marin Co.-HP; one, Nov. 23, Palo

- Alto Yacht Harbor—S&KB; three, Nov. 25, Pleasanton—GB.
Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Nov. 7, Loch Lomond Yacht Harbor, San Rafael—AB, Nov. 18—L&FN, BD.
Emperor Goose, three, Nov. 19, Humboldt Bay, Eureka—DE, TS *et. al.*
European Widgeon, late Nov., Palo Alto Yacht Harbor—TC, S&KB; Dec. 3, San Leandro Creek—GA.
Barrow's Goldeneye, Nov. 9, Lake Merritt—JH; Nov. 26, Bolinas Lagoon—GZ.
Harlequin Duck, Nov. 20, Marconi Cove, Tomales Bay—WMP, AM.
Hooded Merganser, 1 male 2 females, Nov. 19, Lake Merritt—CW; female, Nov. 19, Dec. 3 (3rd winter), Jewel Lake, Tilden Park—JFK, DR *et. al.*
Goshawk, Nov. 17, Hawk Hill, Marin headlands—LCB.
Rough-legged Hawk, Nov. 5, Hawk Hill—VR; Nov. 5, Altamont Pass east of Livermore—GB; two, Nov. 9, Pt. Reyes—WMP, AM.
Ferruginous Hawk, Nov. 5, 18, Altamont Pass—GB.
Golden Eagle, five, Nov. 18, Flynn Rd. east of Livermore—GB; two immature, Nov. 24, Sunol Valley Regional Park—C&TL, S&DW; five, Nov. 26, Mt. Hamilton west side—JJ.
Bald Eagle, through Nov., Tomales Bay.
Peregrine Falcon, Nov. 6, Limantour—MLR.
Pigeon Hawk, Nov. 4, Rodeo Lagoon—JR.
Black Rail, Nov. 19-23, south of Dumbarton Bridge—BE, VR, LCB, TC *et. al.*
Parasitic Jaeger, Nov. 22, Palo Alto—VR, TC *et. al.*
Yellow-shafted Flicker, Dec. 1, Pillar Point, San Mateo Co.—FN, FR.
Dipper, Nov. 19, 27, 28, Tilden Botanical Garden—JH, BSU; Nov. 23, Sunol Valley Regional Park—C&TL, S&DW.
Nashville Warbler, Nov. 3, San Francisco garden—BD.
Black-throated Blue Warbler, male, Nov. 20, Golden Gate Arboretum—LKL.
Palm Warbler, Nov. 8, Nicasio Reservoir—WMP, AM; Nov. 10, Alameda South Shore garden—VH.
Evening Grosbeak, Oct. 14, Angwin—DR; eight days in Nov., Berkeley—VR.
Green-tailed Towhee, Nov. 17, Hawk Hill—LCB.
Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Nov. 19, south of Dumbarton Bridge—BE.
Slate-colored Junco, Nov. 6-26, Oakland feeder—VH; Nov. 9, Tilden Park—JH; Nov. 19-21, Berkeley feeder—VR; two, Nov. 26, Berkeley feeder—CH.
White-throated Sparrow, Nov. 12-15, Berkeley—VR; Nov. 12, Kensington—IT; Nov. 15, Rodeo Lagoon—BF; Nov. 7, 22, Oakland—VH.
Wildlife in the city: 100 White Pelicans circling over Lake St. & 6th Ave., S.F.—EHG; House Finches on 13th floor feeder, S.F.—CQ.
Wildlife landing on U.S.N.S. Flyer between Portugal and the Azores in Oct.: a Gray Heron stayed 48 hours, European Robin, two Kestrels,

several Sky Larks, Wood Lark, four Fieldfares; late Sept., numerous Turtle Doves—WPD.

Observers: Garth Alton, Steve & Karen Bailey, Laurence C. Binford, George Bing, Aubrey Burns, Ted Chandik, Allan D. Cruickshank, Byron Davies, W. Patrick Dunbar, Bruce Elliott, Dick Erickson, Bud Fry, Edward H. Grubb, Claire Hellman, John Hollis, John James, Jack F. Kirsch, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis K. Land, Carlton Lowenberg, Territa Lowenberg, Clarence Maynard, Alice Mericourt, Leroy & Fran Nelson, Helen Pratt, William M. Pursell, Charles Quinn, Van Remsen, Florence Richardson, Jean Richmond, Don Roberson, Mary Louise Rosegay, Tom Schulenberg, Inez Troxell, Bertha S. Underhill, Donna Whitney, Steve Whitney, Gary Zamzow.

John Hollis has volunteered to post observations on the CGAS bulletin board, 2840 College Ave., Berkeley. VI HOMEM, *Observations Chairman*.

NEW BIRDING SPOT IN OAKLAND

This article stands in place of the usual Birding Calendar. For other places to go in January, consult the November and December issues of the Gull.

OAKLAND HAS a splendid new bird refuge. Located on the southwest end of San Leandro Bay, the Bay Park Refuge includes salicornia marsh, cordgrass marsh, and open water. On my two visits to the refuge, both the variety and number of birds was impressive. I spent about three hours total and was pleased to find forty species, including eleven species of ducks. I suspect that over a year's time, at least twice that many species could be seen in this area. Herons, egrets, bitterns, and rails utilize the marshes; ducks, grebes, cormorants, pelicans, and loons frequent the open water; and gulls, terns, and even hawks can be seen overhead. Viewing conditions are nearly ideal so that this refuge rivals Lake Merritt as a place to get good close looks at waterfowl. A scope would be useful, but certainly not necessary because many of the water birds are only a few yards offshore. Picnic tables, benches, and a small pier of sorts make watching birds here a pretty comfy prospect. My only complaint with the landscaping is that instead of planting native plants, the Park Department has chosen some obscure and ecologically irrelevant species of eucalypus, or some such alien. But this is a quibble. All in all the park people are to be commended. To get to the Bay Park Refuge, drive south on the Nimitz freeway to the Hegenberger exit (this is the airport turnoff). Head west and make a right turn at the first stoplight on Edgewater Drive. Proceed to the end of the road, drive onto the vacant lot on your right, and follow the tire tracks to the refuge parking lot of mud. STEVE WHITNEY, *Editor*.

FIELD TRIPS FOR JANUARY

Saturday, January 6: A rare bird trip. Meet at the parking lot on the San Francisco side of the Golden Gate Bridge at **8:30 A.M.** From there, we will drive to wherever the rare bird is. If anyone knows the location of a

good rare bird, notify leader Peter Allen (781-0148). Bring lunch and scopes.

Thursday, January 11: Monthly no-leader trip in Tilden Park. Meet at the Little Farm at **9 A.M.** Lunch optional.

Sunday, January 14: Point Reyes. Meet at **9 A.M.** at the Inverness store (Please park at the far rear of the parking lot) in Inverness. Drive north on U.S. 101 through San Rafael to the Lucas Valley exit. Drive west on Lucas Valley road through Nicasio, and follow the signs to Point Reyes Station. Drive through the town, turn right on Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, and proceed to the Inverness store. Driving time: about 1½ hours. Leader: Jim Clayton (523-2917).

Wednesday, January 17: Lafayette Reservoir. Meet at the reservoir at **9:30 A.M.** Admission fee: 50¢ per car. Take highway 24 through the Caldecott Tunnel in Oakland. Continue through Orinda to the Mt. Diablo Boulevard exit. Drive east on Mt. Diablo Boulevard for about ¾ of a mile and turn right at the reservoir sign. Leader: Bertha Underhill (848-0131).

Saturday, January 20: Dillon Beach. Meet at **8:45 A.M.** at the Bank of America in the town of Tomales on highway one. Drive north on 101 to Petaluma. Turn and follow signs to Tomales. Driving time: 1½ hours. We should see loons and Red-necked Grebes. Leader: Mary Louise Rosegay (561-2889).

Saturday, January 27: Golden Gate Park—Stow Lake and the arboretum. Meet at the Stow Lake boathouse at **9 A.M.** Leader: Roberta Long (664-7767).

Wednesday, January 31: Monthly no-leader trip in Golden Gate Park. Meet at the Academy of Sciences at **9 A.M.** Lunch optional.

Saturday and Sunday, February 10 and 11: Los Banos weekend. We will visit several refuges in the San Joaquin Valley and should see Sandhill Cranes, White-faced Ibis, and many ducks and geese. Meet both days at **9 A.M.** at the Los Banos Refuge on Henry Miller Road. From Los Banos, take country road J14 north for four miles and follow signs. Make reservations at the La Casa Motel, 528 Pacheco Boulevard, Highway 152, Los Banos (209 826-0682): \$6.00 and up; or at the Canal Farm Inn on Pacheco Boulevard (209 826-5121): \$9.00 and up. If you wish to camp, you may do so at San Luis Reservoir ten miles west of Los Banos off highways 152 and 207 (fee: \$1.50 a day for primitive campsites). Notify the trip leader before February 6 if you wish to join the group for Saturday dinner (all you can eat for \$1.99). Driving time: at least 2½ hours. Drive carefully if it's foggy. Leader: Marie Mans, 3713 Mt. Diablo Blvd., Lafayette, California 94549 (284-7681).

Saturday and Sunday, March 3 and 4: Honey Lake in Lassen County to see the Sage Grouse and other birds of the Great Basin. Drive to Reno; take U.S. 395 north to Litchfield. Make reservations at Sierra Vista Downtowner Motel, 1067 Main Street, Susanville (916 257-2164); or at the Litchfield Motel in Litchfield, California. Primitive camping is available

at the Honey Lake Waterfowl Management headquarters. Meet at the headquarters both days at **6 A.M.** to see the Sage Grouse or at **9 A.M.** for later walks. To get to the headquarters, drive three miles beyond Litchfield; watch for an inconspicuous sign ("Honey Lake Waterfowl Management Area, Fleming Unit") on the right at a road junction; and follow signs. Driving time: five to six hours. Leader: Ted Chandik (493-5330). PAT TRIGGS, *Field Trips Chairman*.

IS IT TIME FOR GGAS TO DIVIDE AND MULTIPLY?

In 1917, Audubon Association of the Pacific was formed. In 1952, the chapter became incorporated as the Golden Gate Audubon Society, with a membership of about 400. Today we have a membership of well over 3,000. During the past four years our rate of growth has been phenomenal! But rather than just grow and grow as one huge chapter, might it not be to our advantage to divide the organization geographically, with a chapter in San Francisco and a chapter in the East Bay?

The advantages in the concept of dividing and multiplying are several. Two boards of directors would be able to deal more effectively with environmental questions that arise within each of the two geographic areas now covered by one board. The division of chapters in other areas has shown that when two new chapters are created, both grow faster as the result of increased local interest. Smaller chapters seem to inspire an increase in local activity. The handling of the "ordinary" business for what is now the largest chapter in the U.S. has become a heavy burden indeed for your Board of Directors, and a division would certainly reduce this work load. The division of GGAS might also boost the number of cooperating chapter members on the Bay Area Audubon Council from nine to ten. These are but a few of the advantages.

The GGAS board is now considering whether this might be the time to divide our chapter in order to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and activities of members who live on opposite sides of the Bay? Come to the January meeting and voice your ideas pro and con. We will have a program following discussion time.

FIVE FALCONS FLEDGED

MANY GGAS MEMBERS may have heard about the "falcon watch" organized by Alan and Dottie Pistorius to protect five young Prairie Falcons from the predation of insensitive, short-sighted hawk-nappers; but some may not have heard that the five young birds all survived long enough to leave the nest. What happens to them now is up to Mother Nature, but being capable of flight gives them a far better chance to survive than they had in their nest.

It is possible — even likely — that future watches will be necessary in order to protect future falcon generations. We hope that more people will volunteer next time, especially when they realize that not only will they be performing a valuable service, but will get a good chance to see the birdlife of a remote, dry region in Alameda County. During this last watch, over 90 species were sighted, including several pair of Golden

Eagles, Pigeon Hawk, Barn Owl, Pygmy Owl, Poorwill, a pair of Black Swifts, Rough-winged Swallows, Purple Martins, a breeding pair of Canyon Wrens, Phainopepla, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Nashville, Townsend's and Hermit warblers, and Hooded Oriole. And of course, there were the Prairie Falcons themselves.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW it is illegal to make or sell any products made in whole or in part from any of the following species: crocodile, alligator, cobra, kangaroo, polar bear, leopard, colobus monkey, ocelot, tiger, cheetah, jaguar, python, vicuña, sea otter, mustang, sea turtle, spanish lynx, seals, sable antelope, wolf, zebra and whale. If you have knowledge of any violations of this endangered species protection law, report them promptly to the Attorney General's Environmental Unit, 5th and Catinal Mall, Sacramento, California 95814, or call (916) 445-6118.

MOUNTAIN PLOVERS IN CALIFORNIA

THE MOUNTAIN PLOVER doesn't live up to its name: it doesn't live in the mountains. Furthermore, you won't normally find this little shorebird near the shore. This brown-backed plover is essentially a resident of the plains. It nests on the grasslands and semidesert areas east of the Rockies from Montana to New Mexico. The wintering grounds are primarily in the southwest states and in Mexico.

Each year, part of the Mountain Plover population flies west from the breeding areas to winter in California, where the birds are present in large flocks from about September through March. In central California they occur in the Central Valley south of Marysville; important areas are the southwest portion of the San Joaquin Valley and many of the valley plains in the central Coast Range. In Southern California large numbers winter in the Imperial Valley and occasionally are sighted on the coastal plains, where the species was abundant prior to urbanization.

Mountain Plovers inhabit grassy or nearly barren areas where brush or other tall vegetation is sparse or absent and where the terrain is flat or gently rolling. In agricultural areas the birds may feed in newly plowed fields. Flocks sometimes follow planting or harvesting equipment to feed on organisms dislodged from the soil. Insects and other invertebrates constitute the entire diet of Mountain Plovers.

The Department of Fish and Game requests information on Mountain Plover sightings in California in order to help determine the current status of the species in the state. Birdwatchers are urged to report past or current observations. Whenever possible, the following information should be included: 1) date of sighting, 2) specific area, 3) number of Mountain Plovers observed, 4) type of habitat birds were using, 5) name of observer. Also, look for colored leg bands on Mountain Plovers. Color banding is being done in conjunction with a breeding population study in Colorado. Send report observations and color-band information

to: Ron Jurek, Department of Fish and Game, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, California 95814. RON JUREK, *Department of Fish and Game.*

CONDOR STATUS: 50 to 60 BIRDS

A CLEARER PICTURE of the range and numbers of the endangered California condor is emerging from recent research, reports the National Audubon Society.

The best guess is that between 50 and 60 of the huge birds still exist, split between two areas. About ten are believed to be resident in the Coast Ranges of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, the rest in the Sespe Condor Sanctuary of Los Padres National Forest in Ventura County and the ranch country of the Tehachapi Mountains.

Although carefully conducted condor "surveys" have been taken annually since 1966, scientists consider the results to be only an indicator of population trends. The rare giants soar over an immense area, much of it rugged and almost impassable, so it is impossible for the survey teams to be certain they have not missed some birds, or counted some twice.

The picture has been clarified by a new study by Sanford R. Wilbur, biologist for the U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, whose findings disclosed the existence of two separate populations which have their own breeding, roosting and feeding areas. Mapping this pattern has been complicated by the fact that the non-breeding birds of both populations wander northward in summer, at which time they may occur north to San Jose and in the Sierra foothills east of Fresno.

Wilbur is stationed in Ojai, and the Bureau, together with the U.S. Forest Service, California Fish and Game Department and National Audubon, is taking part in a cooperative study of condor conservation needs. A report based on the study appears in the October issue of the Audubon Society's ornithological journal, *American Birds*.

According to John C. Borneman of Ventura, condor naturalist for the Audubon Society, formal recommendations for additional condor conservation measures are expected in a new research report to be published by the society in mid-1973. (Earlier Audubon reports on the condor were published in 1953 and 1965.)

OAKLAND MUSEUM NATURE EXHIBITS FOR 1973

January 7: *The Fungus Fair*, co-sponsored by the San Francisco Mycological Society. A one-day exposition of mushrooms and fungi; tips for the hunter and eater. Great Hall.

February 10-April 8: *The Pygmy Forest*. Photographs of the Jug-handle Creek pygmy forest. Natural Sciences Special Gallery.

March 6-11: *Science Fair*. Scientific projects by Oakland school children. Natural Sciences Side Gallery.

May 1-July 29: *The Bristlecone Pine*. Photographs, specimens, examples of scientific dating methods, and other trees and plants of the bristlecone environment.

May 18-20: *California Wildflowers*, co-sponsored by the California Native Plant Society and the Stinson Beach Wildflower Show Committee. Wildflower specimens from various regions of the state. Natural Sciences Side Gallery.

TWO BIRD COURSES OFFERED

"BIRDS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY" and "Birds of Prey" are two weekend courses announced as a part of University of California Extension's spring natural environment study program.

The Los Banos Wildlife Area will be the site of the San Joaquin Valley course, scheduled for Saturday-Sunday, March 3-4, with an introductory evening lecture Wednesday, February 28, at the UC Extension Center in San Francisco. The course, offered in cooperation with the State Department of Fish and Game, will give participants an opportunity to observe the migratory behavior of birds and to study flight patterns and routes, waterways, and the functions of wildlife refuges. James P. Mackey, professor of biology at Cal State-San Francisco, is the instructor.

Extension and the San Francisco Zoological Society are cooperating in the "Birds of Prey" course, to be held Friday evening, March 16, at the Extension Center and March 17-18, at the San Francisco Zoo. It will provide a study of the raptorial birds and will give some emphasis to their relationship with man—in falconry, and today in the problems of threatened habitats and pesticides. Zoologist Paul D. Maxwell, other staff members of the zoo, and additional authorities make up the course faculty.

Enrollment in the San Joaquin Valley course is limited. Further information about the content of the two courses, optional academic credit, registration fees, and enrollment procedures is contained in Extension's spring natural environment brochure, which also describes a wide variety of other activities, including overseas ecology study-tours to the Amazon Basin, the Galapagos Islands, and East Africa. To receive a copy write to University of California Extension, Natural Environment Studies, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720.

CONSERVATION AND LABOR

CONSERVATIONISTS AND ORGANIZED LABOR have come into increasing conflict in recent years, and this conflict was the subject of an important conference entitled, "Whose Environment? Whose Jobs?" which was held at the Fairmont Hotel November 28 under the sponsorship of the University of California.

Barry Commoner and Robert Solow, were the main speakers, followed by discussions and panels. Commoner, a biologist and environmental writer and lecturer, built a strong case for the common struggle of both labor and conservationists. He used specific cases to demonstrate that environmental threats faced on a national and international scale are extensions of the work hazards faced by workers in the factories.

Solow, an economist, spent his time building a case for using pollution taxes within the present tax system to force polluters out of business. He said that organized labor and environmentalists had a common

enemy in a tax system that encourages waste and does not take into account the cost to the environment, used by workers as well as all others, in determining the cost of a product.

But the carefully woven threads of unity spun by Commoner and Solow were partially unraveled by John Henning, executive secretary of the California Federation of Labor, the luncheon speaker. Although he paid lip service to the need for environmental reforms, he made a strong defense of the needs of workers for job security regardless of the need for such reforms. He ended with a statement that labor did not want to "battle" with the conservation movement, but, in any case, labor "will not surrender."

Leonard Woodcock, President of the United Auto Workers, and heir to the social consciousness of his predecessor, Walter Reuther, spoke next. He outlined a very clear stand taken by the UAW in favor of a multitude of conservation goals, and specifically defined the type of job security and retraining programs necessary to gain labor's support for conservation goals that might displace working men and women.

The conference did not solve any problems. Indeed it spotlighted some of the vast differences between organized labor and environmentalists. But it did bring the sides together in a semblance of rational debate.

CURT SUTLIFF

OBITUARY

PHYLLIS BARTELME, a long-time member of the Golden Gate Audubon Society died this past October. Funeral services were held on October 13 at the First Congregational Church in Berkeley.

Phyllis leaves many friends in GGAS who will remember her outstanding contributions to the society, and especially to Audubon Canyon Ranch. She was born in Chicago, attended Northwestern University, and received a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of California. She was also a member of the Oakland Museum Association, the Oakland Camera Club, and other conservation groups in addition to the Audubon Society.

MEMORIAL GIFTS

GIFTS OF REMEMBRANCE were made to Audubon Canyon Ranch	
<i>In Memory of:</i>	<i>Gift of:</i>
Donald Axtell	Millie & Roy Esposito, Bill & Wilma Ryan
Dr. Phyllis Barteleme	Erline Hevel
James W. Billings	Samuel Hazelton, III
Myra Browne	Amy Bryant
Erle Ingle	Marion Avery
Rev. Andrew MacDonald	Erline Hevel
Jessie Saunders	Marion Avery
Grace Steinbeck	Marion Avery
Anne Tellefsen	Hugh & Althea Silcox
DR. ALBERT BOLES, <i>Sanctuary and Memorial Fund Chairman</i> , 854 Longridge Road, Oakland 94610 (415-6267).	



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January

T H E G U L L

1973

GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC.

Established January 25, 1917 A Branch of the National Audubon Society since 1948

President	Mrs. Richard F. Johnson	1127 El Centro Ave., Oakland	94602	530-7118
Vice President	Raymond Higgs	340 Espanada Apt. 20, Pacifica	94044	355-6264
Vice President	Mrs. Harold Rosegay	540-A Presidio Blvd., Pres of S.F.	94129	561-2889
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Field Trips Chairman	Miss Patricia Triggs	2038-33rd Ave., San Francisco	94116	664-8502
Membership Chairman	Miss Aileen Pierson	810 Gonzales Dr., San Francisco	94132	587-4163
Membership Secretary	Dottie Pistorius	2840 College Ave., Berkeley	94705	843-2222
Nature Training	Mrs. Marilyn Langner	2840 College Ave., Berkeley	94705	843-2222
Planning Chairman	Mrs. Hubert Fry	57 Rockwood Court, San Francisco	94127	731-2874
Sanctuary & Memorial				
Fund Chairman	Dr. Albert Boles	854 Longridge Rd., Oakland	94610	451-6267
Wildlife Chairman	Mrs. Frances Ellen Fallgatter	406 El Cerrito, Piedmont	94611	655-9582
Conservation Chairman	Paul F. Covell	2860 Deleware St., Oakland	94602	536-4120
Publicity Chairman	Mrs. Dolores Johnson	425 Lee Street #34, Oakland	94610	832-6504
BAAC Delegate	Mr. Joshua Barkin	Tilden Park Nature Area, Berkeley	94708	524-2495

Send address changes to Membership Secretary promptly; Post Office does not forward *THE GULL*. Monthly meetings—second Thursday 7:30 p.m. Joint membership—Local & National \$12 per year, (individual); \$15 (family); includes *AUDUBON MAGAZINE* and *THE GULL*. Subscriptions to *THE GULL* separately \$2 per year. High school & college student membership \$6 per year.

The *Gull* deadline is the first of the month for the following month.